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By GEO. H. BEAMAN.

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NEVER DESPAIR

When storms arise,
And whirlwinds sweep,
And darkness shrouds
The rolling deep;
Then tempest tossed, we see afar
The heaven's steady glare,
With rapture hail the welcome star,
When hope succeeds despair.

Thus When dark clouds
Hang on our life,
And long we wage
The unequal strife,
O never yield, but onward press,
Still boldly do and dare;
It never makes our troubles less,
By yielding to despair.

What if our first
Strong efforts fail?
One trial more
May even prevail;
Remember Burns and Tamerlane,
And still misfortune bear;
And failing once, why try again—
But never more despair.

Held is the fate
Of those who find
No sympathy
Among mankind;

Time brings no solace for their grief,
Life seems no longer fair;

But even these find no relief
Whenever they depair.

Strive to do right,
And never cease,
An hope and joy
Will find increase;

Purchase thy sorrows may be healed,
Banish afar, each care;

Strive with thy fate—but never yield
Before the demon despair.

LAWS OF VERMONT.

An act in amendment of an act relating to the Grand List.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

The sixteenth section of an act entitled "An act relating to the grand list," approved Nov. 11, 1841, is so amended as to read as follows: "In case the owner of any real estate shall be unknown to the assessors, the same shall be set in the list, either in the name of the original grantee, or by such other description, as in the judgment of the assessor, shall best designate the same; and whenever any division of the original right of grantees has been or shall be made, in whole or in part, the assessors shall assess and set in the list, each lot of every division, separately from the other lots of the same right; and in all cases where original rights of grantees have been divided, the assessors in the several towns, shall in making up the grand list for 1849, apportion and set in the list each lot separately in all cases where the same has not been done.

An act making further provision for the management of the State Finances.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

If the Auditor of Accounts against the State, shall hereafter perform the several duties formerly required of the Auditor in the Treasury Department, whose office is hereby abolished.

12 The Quartermaster General shall annually submit his record of allowances, and the accounts and claims upon which he has drawn orders the preceding year to one of the legislative committees of claims whose duty it shall be to examine into the property and economy of the same and report thereon.

13 The Treasurer of the state shall annually furnish abstracts of all the orders paid by him during the preceding year, drawn by the Auditor of Accounts and the Quartermaster General, to the committees who have the allowances under examination, and said committee shall carefully compare said abstracts with the allowances of those officers.

14 Whenever it shall be found that any claim has been allowed by reason of mistake, or fraud, by any court auditor or other officer, the same erroneously allowed may be recovered of the person to whom the order upon such allowance was made payable, in action for money had and received, to be brought in the name of the Treasurer of the State; and such allowance

shall be no bar to a recovery in such action.

Approved Nov. 13, 1848.

An act to provide for filling vacancies in school district offices, in certain cases.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

When from any cause, a vacancy shall occur in the offices of clerk, collector of taxes, or prudential committee of any school district of any town in this state, the selectmen shall supply such vacancy until a new election shall be made, and the officers so appointed shall have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties requirements and liabilities as they would be if chosen by such school districts.

Approved Nov. 2, 1848.

An act in alteration of an act entitled "An act in addition to chap. 20 of the Revised Statutes, relating to highways and bridges," approved Nov. 15, 1847.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. The selectmen of the several towns within this State, may, in their discretion, grant permission to any person to make the exhibitions prohibited by section eighteen of said chapter, for a time not exceeding two days at any one time, on condition that such person pay to the selectmen, for the use of such town, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

Sec. 2. The provisions of sections eighteen and nineteen of said chapter, so far as they are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved Nov. 7, 1848.

An act in amendment of section fifteen of chapter twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of process."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Section fifteen of chapter twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes shall be so amended as to include the articles therein enumerated, corn on the cob, corn stalks, and corn in the husk, which shall be subject to all the provisions of said section.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Nov. 13, 1848.

An act in amendment of section fifteen of chapter twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of process."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. The thirty-first section of chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The provisions of said chapter shall extend to all cases whatever, that are provided for in said chapter, in the manner and to the same effect, as though the same thirty-first section had not been enacted.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 13, 1848.

An act in amendment of chapter sixty-five of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of Guardians and Wards."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. Some of said chapter as authorizes the Probate Court to appoint guardians for insane persons, and for spendthrifts, is so amended that upon application thereto, as therein specified, said court shall fix a time when such applications shall be considered by said court and cause such applicant to give due notice of such application and of the time and place of hearing, to such supposed insane person, or spendthrift, by service thereof, at least twelve days before the time set for such hearing, if such person be within this State; but if absent from the State, by service of such notice, at least twenty days before such hearing; and said court before making any such appointment of guardian, shall carefully investigate the case and make decree in the premises, as shall appear just, and if against the person complained of, such decree may be appealed from, as provided in said chapter, for an appeal from the judgment of justice in the case.

Sec. 2. Applicants under the eighth section of said chapter, in behalf of insane persons may file their said application in the town clerk's office, as provided for applicants for spendthrifts, in the fifteenth section of said chapter, and the same shall have the same power and effect, to protect the property of such insane person, until a final determination in relation to said guardianship.

Sec. 3. So much of said chap. as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 11, 1848.

An act in addition to chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of offences against private property."

It is hereby enacted, &c.

That if any person shall take out, catch & carry away, or destroy any fish from artificial pond or body of water, in this State, without the consent of the owner thereof,—said pond or body of water being private property, and constructed for private uses,—he shall be punished by fine not exceeding two-

ty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding twenty days, or both of said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Provided Such court of chancery, shall upon the application of such creditor, member or stockholder, be required and directed to provide ample security to protect all the rights of parties interested in said application, before any such extension shall be made or

any such receiver or receivers, or trustees shall be appointed. Provided, also, That notice of such application shall be given by publication in some public paper printed in the county where the same is made, at least two weeks before the time set for the hearing of said application.

Approved Nov. 13, 1848.

An act to assess a tax for the support of government.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. The selectmen of the several towns within this State, may, in their discretion, grant permission to any person to make the exhibitions prohibited by section eighteen of said chapter, for a time not exceeding two days at any one time, on condition that such person pay to the selectmen, for the use of such town, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

Sec. 2. The provisions of sections eighteen and nineteen of said chapter, so far as they are inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved Nov. 7, 1848.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE

Burlington, Nov. 18, 1848.

I, J. McM. Shafter, Secretary of the State of Vermont, hereby certify that the foregoing nineteen chapters are true copies of acts of the General Assembly of this State, passed at its October session, 1848.

J. McM. SHAFTER,

BENEATH ME TO WORK.

I have seen and heard of people who thought it beneath them to work—to employ themselves industriously in some useful labor. *Beneath me to work!*—Why, work is the great motto of life, and he who accomplishes the most by his industry is the most truly great man. And the man who so far forgets his duty to himself, his fellow creatures and his God—who so far forgets the business of life as to allow his energies to stagnate in idleness and uselessness had better die for, says holy writ, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

Beneath you to work!—Why, what but a common industry that brings forth the improvement, that never allows man to be content with any attainment he may have made, or work he may have effected—what but this elevates him above the brute creation, and under Providence, surrounds him with comforts, luxuries, refinements, and physical, moral, and intellectual blessings? The great orator, the great poet, and the great soldier are great working men.

Beneath you to work!—Look in the crisis' gloom, the poet's garret, where the genius of immortality stands ready to seal his works with her ineffable signet, and there you will see industry standing by her side.

Beneath you to work!—Why, I had rather a child of mine should labor regularly, at the lowest and meanest employment, than waste its time, its body, mind and soul, in folly, idleness and uselessness. Better to wear out in a year, than rust out in a century.

Beneath you to work!—What but work beautified our hills, clothed our bodies, built our houses, raised our churches, printed our books, cultivated our minds and souls? "Work out your own salvation," says the inspired apostle to the Gentiles.

Cornish Banner.

DEFINITION OF NOTHING.—At the Dingley session the following humorous cross-examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in the court.

Mr. Doherty—What business do you follow? "I am a schoolmaster." "Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn you off?" "I do not wish to answer irrelevant questions." [Laughter.] "Are you a great favorite with your pupils?" "Aret in truth am I, a much greater favorite than you are with the public?" "Where were you sir, this night?" "This night?" said the witness, "there is a learned man for you—this night is not come yet. I suppose you mean that night?" [Here the witness looked at the judge and winked his eye as if in triumph.] "I presume the schoolmaster was abroad that night doing nothing!" inquired the attorney. "Define nothing," said the witness. Mr. Doherty did not comply. "Well," said the learned schoolmaster, "I will define it—it is a foolish stocking with one key leg." [Roars of laughter, in which the judge joined.] "You may go down sir."

"Fash, I will believe you're tired enough of me, but it is my profession to enlighten the public, and if you have any more questions to ask, I will answer them."

Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts of Providence. Like the pure sunshine, it gladdens, enlivens, cheers. In the midst of hate, revenge, sorrow, and despair, how glorious its effects.

Thanksgiving to-morrow.

CHURCH BELLS

There is something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful! They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there is a sound in them that should scare pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts, from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind, forgiving eyes, that should make the earth itself seem to him at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the very sound of the church bells, if we have only the ears to understand it.

Early in the evening, when the church bell, in the back room, and leave the window open. Early in the morning, take it down; and have it in your barrel at day light. Then go among the neighbors, and say that it was stolen during the night.

Joe thanked his friend, and was exceedingly delighted with the idea. He did just as he was directed, hung the hog up, open'd the window, and in the course of the evening retired. Early in the morning, he was up and preparing his barrel for the reception of his pork. He proceeded to the back room, and lo! some one had stolen his hog, in reality. This was too much for him. He raved and swore terribly, and of course Renard was the mark at which his anger was vented. Joe proceeded to him with all haste. Thinking on his way that discretion was the better part of valor, he came up to him in a very rational manner.

"Somebody has stole my hog!" said he. "Stick to it!" was the answer. Renard hardly stopped from his work, and of course suppressed all mirth.

"But I say my hog is gone, for a certainty."

"Stick to it! I believe you. I knew you were going to lose it last night. That was understood."

"But I tell you MY HOG IS STOLEN, and I believe you stole him, you dog!"

"Stick to it!" was the only reply.

Joe didn't see fit to mention the fact to the rest of the neighbors, but went home, and told his wife that had thought best to sell his hog, as it was not the best, and buy another.

The same day he had a nice fat Cincinatti in the same back room, which he had purchased in a neighboring town, and so a dead certainty, every neighbor, through his remembrance partook of a good slice for breakfast the next morning.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF THE POPE.

I had the honor of two interviews with Pius IX: the first as the member of a committee appointed for a humane purpose; the second with a private party. I believe the committee was the first body of Englishmen who waited on the Pope; and certainly as Mr. Harford spoke his sensible address, his Holiness seemed highly pleased and affected. His manner is frank and even simple—there is not the slightest tincture of pride or statehood in his deportment. Pius IX, addressing his fellow men, utters like a man of sense what he at the moment really thinks and feels. There was no written reply, couched in terms of cold formality to what was kindly said but a cordial spontaneous expression of feeling outspoken at the moment.

The Pope said something courteous to several individual members presented to him; hearing I was a lawyer, he remarked that an English advocate had lately sent him a book on legislation, which he was sure contained much that would be desirable for him to know, but unfortunately being unacquainted with the language he could not read it—a very sensible but unkindly observation. Common kings never admit their ignorance of anything. Dumb pomposity is not congenial to the disposition of Pius IX.—His manner, however, was a little unsteady. He is not what some would call dignified; he appeared as if his royalty sat awkwardly upon him; in appearance very unlike the portraits of Pius VI. The countenance, stout figure and whole bearing of Pius IX, denote plain vigorous sense, resolution and manliness of character, and true benevolence, more than refined or polished taste, lofty dignity, royal pride, or grandeur of thought. Strip him of his robes of state and he would never be mistaken for a subtle Jesuit or crafty priest, but would pass the world all over for a sagacious clear headed English country gentleman. Such was the opinion I formed on my first interview with Pius IX. The second time I had the honor of being received the Pope was quite at his ease; and when the party of English ladies and gentlemen were grouped around him spoke with unaffected kindness what he deemed most suitable. He inquired anxiously about Ireland, and spoke in terms of hearty admiration of the exertions made by the parliament in England in relief of the Irish famine. The vote of ten millions seemed to assuage his distress. On this occasion the manner of the Pope was fatherly; and undoubtedly I can say, rooted as I am in the Protestant faith, the unaffected behavior of Pius IX, towards the people of all nations, set before me an ecclesiastic aspiring to be considered the head of the Christian world.

—Whiteside Italy in the Nineteenth Century.